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COCONINO

NATIONAL FOREST,

ARIZONA



Typical Western Yellow Pine

F-161981

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. Forest Service, 2a form

Coconino National Forest

THE COCONINO, surrounding the town of Flagstaff in northern Arizona, is the most accessible forest in the Southwest. Through it run the main line of the Santa Fe Railway and the transcontinental National Old Trails Highway. Much of the forest is relatively flat and contains an excellent stand of western yellow pine. Because of this, lumbering has been going on in this region for many years. The Coconino still supplies a large part of the timber cut in Arizona, and will continue to do so for some time to come.

There is a general lack of rugged scenery on the Coconino National Forest, although in a few places deep canyons cut the plateau, from which also the San Francisco Peaks rise some 5,000 feet. Among the restful pines, however, many beautiful camping places may be found, and the country has a number of other attractions which make it interesting to the traveler. Its climate is wonderfully cool in summer.

A trip to the top of San Francisco Peaks is well repaid by the wonderful view stretching for over 100 miles in every direction. To the northeast lies the Painted Desert with its crimson coloring, brilliant in the sunlight. To the north is the Grand Canyon, while toward the south stretches the vast forest of dark pines, among which a number of silvery lakes nestle like small mirrors studding the landscape.

A trip to the Walnut Canyon National Monument, with its ruins of cliff dwellings, is also of much interest. There are other ruins in the northeastern part of the forest, as well as Montezuma's Castle and Well in the south end.

For campers, Lake Mary and Mormon Lake, south of Flagstaff, hold much charm. Those who desire to establish themselves more permanently beside them, may secure permits for small plots of ground upon which they may build summer homes.

The Coconino National Forest has more fires than any other forest in the Southwest. Many of them are due to lightning. Some, however, are caused by carelessness of campers, and it is incumbent upon persons using the forest to put out their camp fires before breaking camp and to exercise caution when smoking in the forest.



Cliff dwellings at Walnut Canyon National Monument

Flagstaff is the center from which all of the interesting points in the Coconino can be most easily reached. It is also the headquarters of the forest supervisor, who is always glad to give further information in order that summer vacations on the forest may be enjoyable.

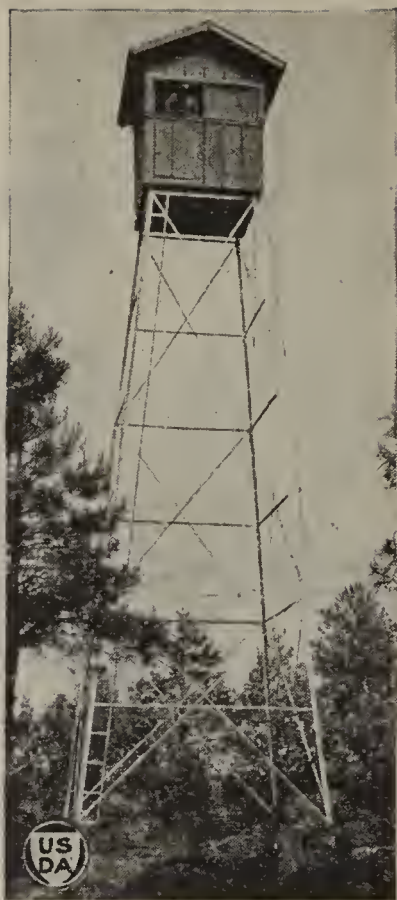
Of Interest on the Coconino National Forest

	DISTANCES FROM FLAGSTAFF	Miles
Lake Mary		9
Mormon Lake		30
Walnut Canyon National Monument		9
Sunset Mountain		16
Lava Beds		15
Ice Caves		15
San Francisco Peaks (by foot trail)		15
Montezuma Castle		60
Montezuma Well		55
Oak Creek Canyon		20

Except as noted, all can be reached by auto.



The San Francisco Peaks, 12,610 feet high



Fire lookouts are continually on watch for fires

Six Rules for Prevention of Fires

1. Matches.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. Tobacco.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. Making Camp.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from around it.

4. Leaving Camp.—Never leave a camp fire,

even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.

5. Bonfires.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. Fighting Fires.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it at once to the nearest U. S. Forest ranger or State fire warden. Keep in touch with the rangers.



Lumbering is an important industry

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